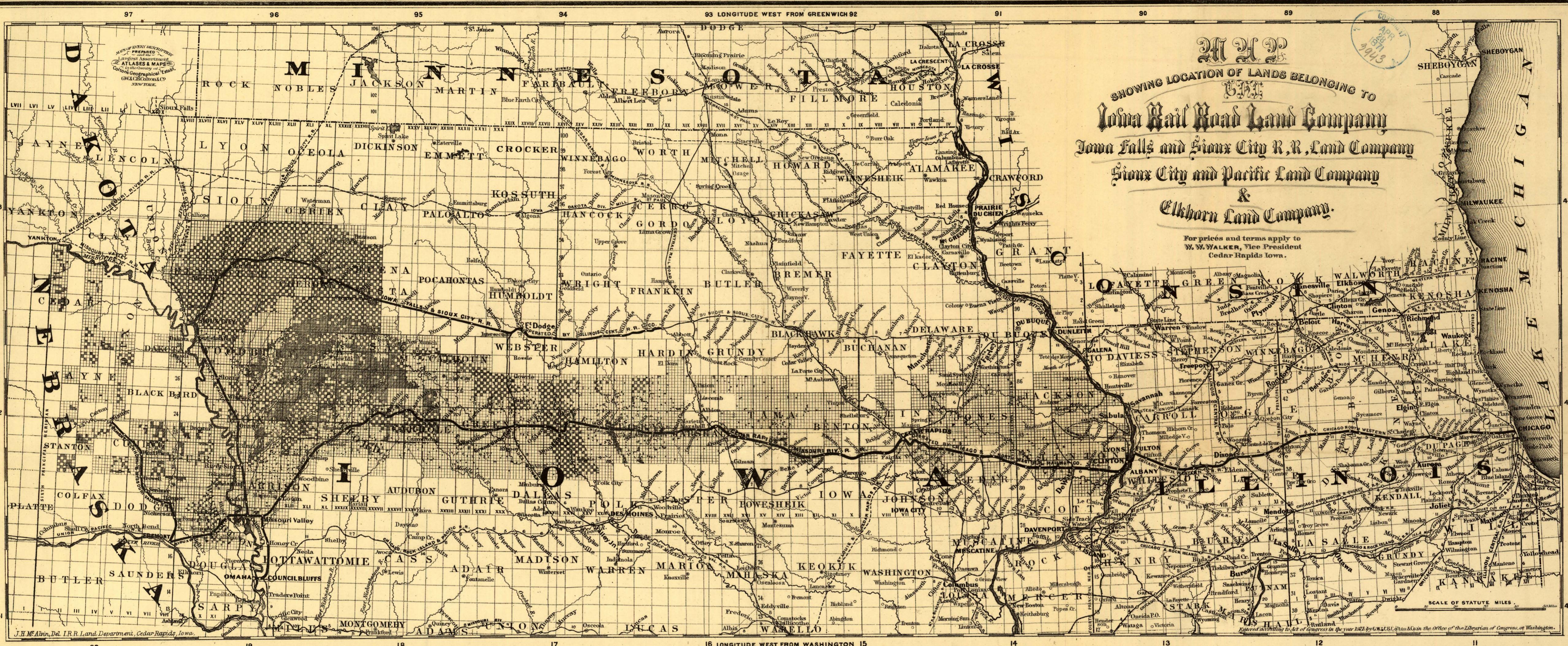


St. map. 2c. G.W.C. Colton & Co.



Rail Road Fares West of Chicago refunded to Land Purchasers on their First Payment, provided they buy their Rail Road Tickets at our Chicago Office, No. 1 La Salle Street, cor. of South Water Street (up stairs); also West of Cedar Rapids, if they buy Rail Road Tickets at our Cedar Rapids Office.

1,700,000 Acres in Iowa !!

LOCATION.

The lands belonging to these Companies are located in Iowa and Eastern Nebraska, on both sides of the 43d parallel of latitude, and all of them are south of the 43d parallel. They are in the same latitude as Connecticut, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Central New York, Southern Michigan, and Northern Indiana. The larger portion of them are in the valleys of the Missouri River and its tributaries, and none of them are far distant from the various lines of Rail Road, in the construction of which they were given to aid.

180,000 Acres in Nebraska !!

TITLE.

The title to all the lands offered for sale is perfect, and comes direct from the United States and the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and full warranty deeds are given.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

The surface of the country, excepting the bottom lands along the rivers, is always undulating or rolling, but the general elevation is quite uniform, and nowhere very high—the highest uplands and divides being only from 400 to 500 feet above the valley of the Missouri. The soil is generally a rich black loam and vegetable mould, with a subsoil of clay, and is but little affected either by long drought or continued wet weather.

CLIMATE.

The climate is healthful and bracing. The springs are generally earlier, and the falls later, and clear, cloudless days are more numerous than in the same latitudes on the Atlantic coast. The air is pure and dry, and there is much less liability to fevers and malarious diseases than in most new countries.

PRODUCTION.

The principal productions of these States are corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, sorghum, and potatoes. The corn crop of Iowa in 1870 amounted to over 78,500,000 bushels. Spring wheat is the principal kind of wheat raised, and several of the varieties are of fine quality that the flour is nearly or quite equal to that of winter wheat. The soil and climate are adapted to almost every variety of productions grown in the temperate zone. Iowa, in 1870, ranked as the second wheat State and the third corn State in the Union.

FRUIT.

As fruit-raising States, Iowa and Nebraska are destined to take the front rank. No finer or more perfect apples grow in any country. Plums, cherries, currants, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, grapes, and all kinds of berries and small fruits grow with but little care and in great perfection.

STOCK-RAISING.

Iowa and Nebraska are eminently adapted to stock-raising. Cattle, mules, horses, sheep, and hogs thrive remarkably well, and seem to be nearly exempt from all contagious and epidemic diseases. The unfenced rolling prairies furnish fine pasture for millions; and hay for the winter can be cut from the free meadows, and put in the stack at a cost of \$1 to \$2 per ton. In many places, and particularly along the streams emptying into the Missouri, a grass known as the "blue joint" grows in great luxuriance, and for hay it is considered by many as equal to timothy. In the Missouri valley, thousands of cattle winter upon the wild pea vine and the scouring rushes, without ever receiving a mouthful of feed except what they gather themselves.

COAL.

The coal field of Iowa extends over about one-third of the State. The coal is bituminous and burns freely with a heavy blaze. The price ranges from \$3 to \$7 per ton, according to the distance from the mines.

GROWTH.

Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State in 1846, Nebraska in 1857. The following figures tell the brief story of their growth and development since those dates.

TIMBER.

Timber is found along nearly every stream of any size, and upland groves are occasionally found on the prairies. All kinds of oak, and elm, cottonwood, black walnut, butternut, locust, hickory, mulberry, hard and soft maple, and coffee bean, are the principal kinds of timber.

During the past winter, the price of wood in the counties where these Companies' lands are situated, has ranged from \$2 to \$7 per cord, delivered, according to quality and locality. Pine lumber for building and fencing is obtained in great abundance from all the towns on the Mississippi River and from Chicago, and is delivered in the interior and western part of Iowa and in Nebraska, at lower prices than it costs in most parts of the Eastern States.

All kinds of timber grow with wonderful rapidity. Probably the entire country would have become a dense forest had not the young trees been destroyed by the annual fires which have swept the prairies for centuries past. As the country settles, and the ravages of the fires are thereby stopped, trees spring up wherever the seeds lodge in the ground.

INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

Those who buy now can secure the choicest lands in Iowa and Nebraska.

All who think of investing in land should bear in mind that the fertile farming lands of the United States are being rapidly absorbed. It is not possible that lands of the same quality, and having the same advantages of location, can ever be lower in price than the lands offered for sale by these Companies.

They are in most desirable States. They are near Rail Roads, telegraphs, post-offices, schools, and churches. They are in a civilized and comparatively well-settled country. Farmers here have the choice of an Eastern, Southern, and Western market. A large portion of the supplies for the Western mining regions, now that the Pacific Rail Road is done, go from Western Iowa and Nebraska.

PRICES.

The lands offered for sale by these Companies vary in price from three to ten dollars per acre. A few tracts nearer stations are held at still higher figures. By going farther from the stations, as good land as can be had in the West may be obtained, usually in advance.

TERMS OF SALE.

A purchaser's account would stand as follows, supposing he contracted for forty acres of land at five dollars per acre, on Jan. 1st, 1871:

Date of Payment.	Interest Payment.	Principal Payment.	Total.
Jan. 1st, 1871.	\$40.00	\$40.00	
1872.	15.00	50.00	65.00
1873.	10.00	50.00	60.00
1874.	5.00	50.00	55.00
1875.	5.00	50.00	50.00
1876.	5.00	50.00	50.00

LAND EXPLORATION TICKET,
which will take you to any of the various Rail Road Stations where the lands are situated, and also be

Received as Cash by the Land Companies

at any time within 30 days, on your first payment for 80 acres or more, or as half cash for 40 acres. In this way you will

SAVE YOUR RAIL ROAD FARE WEST OF CHICAGO.

Exploration tickets are also sold at the Office of the Companies at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Copies of this Map sent to any Address, on receipt of Twenty Cents.

Pamphlets and also maps showing the lands in any particular county sent free.

Further information will be freely furnished, either at our Chicago office, No. 1 La Salle Street, or on application, either in person or by letter,

W. W. WALKER, Vice-President,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLICATION TO W. W. WALKER, VICE-PRESIDENT, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA; OR AT OUR CHICAGO OFFICE, NO. 1 LA SALLE STREET, COR. OF SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS. PRICE TWENTY CENTS.

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GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION

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